1	IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF TEXAS	
2	HOUSTON DIVISION	
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4	UNITED STATES OF AMERICA )  Output  Ou	
5	VS. (18-CR-115)	
6	RODOLFO RUDY DELGADO ) 1:32 P.M.	
7	)	
8	MOTION HEARING	
9	BEFORE THE HONORABLE ALFRED H. BENNETT OCTOBER 19, 2018	
10	APPEARANCES:	
11	FOR PLAINTIFF:	
12	MR. PETER M. NOTHSTEIN U.S. Department of Justice Public Integrity Section 1400 New York Avenue NW, 12th Floor	
13		
14	Washington, DC 20005	
15	MR. ARTHUR R. JONES United States Attorney's Office	
16	1000 Louisiana, Suite 2300 Houston, Texas 77002	
17	FOR DEFENDANT:	
	MR. MICHAEL W. McCRUM	
18	McCrum Law Office 404 East Ramsey Road, Suite 102	
19	San Antonio, Texas 78216	
20	ALSO PRESENT: Mr. david roncska	
21	COURT REPORTER:	
22	Heather Alcaraz, CSR, FCRR, RMR Official Court Reporter	
23	515 Rusk, Suite 8004	
24	Houston, Texas 77002 (713)250-5584	
25	Proceedings recorded by mechanical stenography, transcript produced by computer.	

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13:32:37 1	(Call to Order of the Court.)
13:32:38 2	THE COURT: Good afternoon. Please have a seat.
13:32:42 3	MR. NOTHSTEIN: Afternoon, Your Honor.
13:32:44 4	MR. McCRUM: Good afternoon, Judge.
13:33:21 5	THE COURT: Cause No. 4:18-cr-115-1, United States of
6	America versus Rudolph [sic] Rudy Delgado.
13:33:30 7	Counsel, please announce your appearances for the
8	record.
13:33:33 9	MR. NOTHSTEIN: Good afternoon, Your Honor.
10	Peter Nothstein from the Department of Justice, Public Integrity
11	Section.
13:33:3912	MR. JONES: Rob Jones for the United States Attorney's
13	Office, Southern District of Texas, Your Honor. Good afternoon
3:33:4314	MR. NOTHSTEIN: And Special Agent David Roncska from
15	the FBI is at counsel table as well, Your Honor.
13:33:4716	THE COURT: Very well.
13:33:4817	MR. McCRUM: Good afternoon, Your Honor. Michael
18	McCrum here for Mr. Delgado. He's here. We're ready to
19	proceed.
13:33:5520	THE COURT: Defendant is present in the courtroom?
3:33:5621	MR. McCRUM: He is, sir.
13:33:5722	THE COURT: And he's represented by legal counsel?
13:33:5923	MR. McCRUM: Yes, sir.
13:34:0024	THE COURT: Very well.
13:34:0025	The Court has before it the defendant's amended motion

for change of venue for trial purposes only, which is Document No. 59 in the file.

In addition, the Court has before it the

United States' response to defendant's amended motion, which is

Document No. 61, as well as the -- as well as the defendant's

reply to the government's response to defendant's motion for

change of venue, which is Document No. 62.

Counselor, your motion.

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MR. McCRUM: Your Honor, should I -- can I argue here,
or would you like me at the lectern?

THE COURT: Wherever you like.

And just to help the attorneys alone -- along in this process, I've read the motion, I've read the response, and I've read the reply.

MR. McCRUM: Well, then, I don't want to waste the Court's time, then, because that's my argument, Judge, fully set out in the amended motion as well as my reply to the government's response. I provided an exhibit as well as an affidavit, as you know, Judge.

The -- the overriding concept that we're here is that it lean's in the Fifth Circuit's interpretation of the Sixth

Amendment that one should not be arbitrarily sent into a strange locality -- and those are the words of the Fifth Circuit -- to defend himself against the powerful resources of the

United States government --

THE COURT: What's -- was the Fifth Circuit referring to a division, or were they referring to a district when they spoke that way about a strange locale?

MR. McCRUM: It was a judge -- it -- that cited the Lipscomb case, which was a divisional case, and the judge here in the Southern District in the Montemayor case, which I cited in my motion, was also dealing with a divisional issue. And so both the district court as well as the -- the Fifth Circuit case that he was leaning on and citing from and quoting from was a divisional case.

THE COURT: The government, in its response to your motion, makes a point that I want to have you address here --

MR. McCRUM: Yes, sir.

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THE COURT: -- and that is that you -- well, it's two points. I'll deal with the one I want to hear you on first, and that is: You state that the defendant, in its defense, may call witnesses that would be required to travel from McAllen to Houston, a six-hour drive or 75-minute plane flight depending on how you decide to get here.

Obviously, the defendant is under no obligation to put forth a defense. So in regard -- regards to that argument, that the defendant's witnesses would be burdened by having to travel to Houston, are you telling this Court definitively at this point, that you do intend to put forth a defense and that these witnesses that you reference would, in fact, be inconvenient --

inconvenienced by having to travel to Houston? 1 MR. McCRUM: Sir, I am telling you without any 13:37:18 2 hesitation at all that I will be calling those witnesses at 3 trial. Whether or not you ultimately grant a motion in limine 4 or an objection to relevance of any part of their testimony I 5 think is, ultimately, an issue we decide at trial. 6 But I, in good faith, believe that their testimony is 13:37:36 7 relevant. It's material. It's necessary, and I will be calling 8 those witnesses, Judge. I know there was a reference in his 9 10 response --THE COURT: Well --13:37:4711 MR. McCRUM: Yes, sir. 13:37:4812 THE COURT: -- before -- I don't want to cause you to 13:37:4813 14 tip your hand --13:37:5115 MR. McCRUM: Thank you, Your Honor. 13:37:5116 THE COURT: -- more than I've already caused you to 17 tip your hand. MR. McCRUM: Thank you, sir. Yes. That's an issue. 13:37:5418 THE COURT: In regards to the witnesses that you 13:37:5619 intend to call that you feel comfortable disclosing that would 20 have to travel, are there any that you'd like to identify? And 21 again, my decision does not turn on the identification of the 22 witnesses, but obviously, for the record, that would assist me 23

as to who we're talking about.

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MR. McCRUM: I've described the categories of

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witnesses in my re- -- amended motion. I have a list of names that I'm perfectly comfortable giving to the Court. I'd rather give it to the Court *in camera*. I don't want to tip my hand, Judge, at this time.

THE COURT: Okav.

MR. McCRUM: But I have a list of -- of each category right here in this iPad that I'm fully prepared to approach the Court and -- and put it on the record as to the people -- real people that I believe whose testimony are relevant and would be inconvenienced, yes, sir.

THE COURT: Very well.

The second point -- and then I apologize for interrupting you --

MR. McCRUM: That's all right, sir.

THE COURT: -- was the issue regarding the inconvenience to the defendant's family and friends. I could not find a case where any judge turned his or her decision on the inconvenience to family and friends observing a trial.

MR. McCRUM: The only case that I found was the one I cited in my motion, Judge. It was a Seventh Circuit case, and it referenced the support of family and friends, and that being rooted in the concept of a defendant having to be taken into a strange locality to stand alone against the powerful resources of the government.

In that Seventh Circuit case, the court directly

referred to the support system of -- of a citizen and how 1 2 important that is in defending himself or herself in a trial of this magnitude. And so it is true I didn't have a Fifth Circuit 3 case that cited that specifically, but I did see a Seventh 4 Circuit case that discussed that. 5 THE COURT: Very well. Any other points you'd like to 13:39:50 7 make, sir? MR. McCRUM: No, sir. 13:39:53 8 Any other questions, Your Honor? 13:39:56 9 THE COURT: Not right now. Thank you. 13:39:5710 MR. McCRUM: Yes, sir. 13:39:5911 MR. NOTHSTEIN: Thank you, Your Honor. 13:40:0012 13:40:0213 THE COURT: And, again, identify yourself for the 14 record. 13:40:0415 MR. NOTHSTEIN: Yes, Your Honor. Peter Nothstein from 16 the Department of Justice. 13:40:0717 Your Honor, going off the two points that the Court just asked Mr. McCrum to address, I'd like to take those in 18 turn. In fact, I'll go backwards, if you would. 19 13:40:1420 The point about family and friends, I -- we have looked for a case where there is support for or a judge finding 21 22 that as the reason to transfer a case. We were not able to find 23 one, either. I simply want to point out that the case that Mr. McCrum cites and just referred to, that's Orona-Ibarra. 24

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That case involved a person actually being moved from

Texas where he was, you know, found after having entered country illegally, moved to Illinois and then, having been charged there and tried — or attempted to be tried in Illinois. So that's what the court was referring to as far as strange locality, being moved sort of a large distance across the country. It was not intradistrict transfer whatsoever.

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On the point about the witnesses, Your Honor,

Mr. McCrum has volunteered — we have not asked him to identify
the names of the witnesses specifically, but he volunteered
these four categories of witnesses he would call in his motion.

The government has, I think, put forth compelling arguments, at
least, that preliminarily say why those witnesses' testimony may
not be admissible.

Notably, Mr. McCrum does not address that in his response whatsoever. So we could end up in a situation where, even if Mr. McCrum, in good faith, intends to call these witnesses, that none of their testimony is admissible. And as we say in our papers, the case may have been moved for witnesses that never testify at all.

I think that, along with the -- the government's point about the pretrial publicity, which is notable in this case -- we cited -- I believe, it's 34 articles that have been written since February in the local paper where the jury will be called from. It's one of the reasons why the case was brought in Houston, not in McAllen.

I think those all weigh in favor of keeping the case here in Houston. No court has found that a defendant has a right to an intradistrict transfer. The Court asked the important question, which is when the Sixth Amendment is talking about being hailed into a foreign jurisdiction or somewhere far from home, they're talking about the districts.

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In fact, the law has been changed. In 1966, Federal Criminal Rule of Procedure of 18 was changed to eliminate the right to an intradistrict transfer. I think that's important when Mr. McCrum talks about public policy concerns in his papers. Those have been weighed, and they have come on the favor of not entitling defendants to intradistrict transfers.

As the government says, we have serious concerns about the ability to seat a jury that would be fair to the defendant because it wouldn't have been subjected to a year of publicity about this case, potentially making up their minds before the defendant ever takes — or is ever put on trial. That was why the government brought the case in Houston. That is why the case should remain in Houston, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Without question, though, it seems to me that a large number of the witnesses, potentially, for the prosecution and, perhaps, the defense would be traveling from the McAllen division to come to this division, be it those who participated in the crimes alleged or those who would be speaking to the evidence necessary for a conviction or

acquittal. So in that regards, what makes this division more convenient, if at all, than the McAllen division?

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MR. NOTHSTEIN: Well, from the government's standpoint, Your Honor, our witnesses -- first of all, I don't believe we have a significant number of witnesses who are going to be testifying. And from the government agents, FBI and so forth, that are going to be coming, the government is ready for those witnesses to travel. We have no objection to it whatsoever.

I mean, frankly put, Texas is a large state. So there could be a large amount of travel even if you're -- everything happened in the Houston division, which is quite sizeable.

Secondly, with regard to the defendant's witnesses, again, I think we come back to the point of whether or not there actually will be 15 witnesses who can offer admissible testimony in the trial. And there are times when it's simply -- there is some inconvenience. The law does not say that any inconvenience whatsoever entitles a defendant to an intradistrict transfer.

In fact, I think some of the cases we cited say that
-- acknowledge there will be some inconvenience that will
happen, but there are overriding concerns, I believe, in this
case, which makes the trial here in Houston better in the
interest of justice.

THE COURT: When you say "concerns," you've only spoken to, I believe, the publicity, slash, seating a jury in

the McAllen division. Are those the concerns, or are there -- or are there others?

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MR. NOTHSTEIN: Those are our primary concerns,

Your Honor, yes. And I think that if the Court is inclined

to -- or is considering the witnesses or the convenience to the

defendant's witnesses, I think there should be some offer of

proof as to the nature, the categories -- I'm not asking for the

identities of witnesses or for Mr. McCrum to commit to this -
and some discussion about whether or not that testimony actually
will be admissible.

As I've said, we put forth reasons why it would not be admissible as described and volunteered by Mr. McCrum, and he has not addressed those concerns one bit. I think that's something the Court should look into if the Court is so inclined.

THE COURT: Very well.

MR. NOTHSTEIN: Thank you, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Counselor, the other point that I have before me, which is a very important one because -- you have filed multiple motions to allow this defendant to travel, specifically, I know, to San Antonio where your office is located and to visit with you, and then again to Austin, as well.

That's not to suggest that the defendant traveling to another locale to see his attorney or for family visits equates

to convenience to travel for trial, but it does demonstrate that this is not a witness [sic] that is impeded by having to travel, when necessary, for purposes of his legal defense, such as to San Antonio to visit with his legal counsel.

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And I believe -- I believe the government cited four various motions that were filed, and in the final one being,

Don't come back to me if you're just going to San Antonio to visit your lawyer, that that's understood.

So with that being an understanding of the defendant's ability to travel, how do you now tell me that the defendant having to come to the Houston division imposes this burden on him?

MR. McCRUM: With respect to the travel to San Antonio and Austin, Judge, it is, as you know, half of the drive to Houston. One is a six-hour drive as opposed to a three-hour drive, first of all. Secondly, the -- the expense that is incurred by the defendant in those travels to Austin and San Antonio are only the cost of gas because he has his sons in each city who are arranging for his stay when they [sic] come to visit him [sic] and when he comes to visit me, and so he's not having to incur that expense. That is one distinguishing factor.

The second would be this -- that is one overnight stay, perhaps two, as opposed to a two-week stay in Houston, which is substantial -- substantially more financial burden on

him and his wife. But more so, Judge -- to me, the most compelling aspect of -- and response to that argument by the government is that I'm talking about 15 or so witnesses that I truly am going to call.

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I'm going to -- despite what Mr. Nothstein is saying,
I truly believe they're relevant, material and admissible, and
it is -- it is the ability to have them there when I'm --

THE COURT: You're not suggesting that if, in fact, this trial is held here in the Houston division, that these witnesses would become unavailable to you, are you? You're just suggesting that it's more of a burden for them to appear on the defendant -- or appear in the defendant's case in chief in Houston as opposed to McAllen. You're not suggesting unavailability, are you?

MR. McCRUM: Judge, I have no question of the power of your subpoena power. That is not the issue. If we want a body here in Houston, you can make them come, if you deem it appropriate. I understand that.

From a practical standpoint, in my 33 years of doing this, Judge, if a witness cannot come voluntarily and I have to force him or her to leave whatever life circumstance they are finding it difficult to leave, then I start losing witnesses.

The same thing's happening right now in Austin. I'm in Austin federal court right now in the middle of a trial before Judge Xavier Rodriguez. I've lost -- I'm going to be

putting on my evidence now this coming week. We've been two 1 2 weeks into this trial. I've lost three witnesses already because of their family situations and whatnot. They can't make 3 it to Austin, and two are in state, and one is in another state. And as a practical matter, I don't want to force it. 13:49:24 I don't know how they're going to be as a witness once they get 6 7 here, their demeanor, their -- it just -- as a practical matter, Judge, it doesn't work. 8 Yes -- physically, can we get the bodies here? Yes, 13:49:34 9 10 Judge, but --13:49:3911 THE COURT: Well, the facts won't change with a 12 subpoena or without a subpoena. The facts are the facts, and to the extent -- I understand --13 13:49:4714 MR. McCRUM: Memories are memories --13:49:4915 THE COURT: And --MR. McCRUM: -- and they somehow get --13:49:4916 13:49:5017 THE COURT: I was going to say demeanor. I --MR. McCRUM: Okay. 13:49:5218 THE COURT: I -- I understand the demeanor of a 13:49:5319 20 subpoena versus not having a subpoena --13:49:5821 MR. McCRUM: Yes, sir. 13:49:5822 THE COURT: -- but the facts won't change, 23 necessarily, and so I just want to make sure that we're 24 talking --MR. McCRUM: We're talking on the same language, 13:50:0625

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Judge.

THE COURT: Okay.

MR. McCRUM: I know you have the power to make them come here, and I could ask you to make them come here. I could --

THE COURT: Okay.

MR. McCRUM: -- you know, but that's not the practical reality, Judge, in my experience.

THE COURT: Yes, sir.

MR. McCRUM: And -- and some of these are aged people. Some of these are professional people. As far as the family support, you've -- in response to what counsel just said, is that that other case had to do with an Illinois and Texas issue, a multistate issue.

Well, that's true, but there's two responses that came to my mind. One is that we are talking about one of the largest districts in the United States. This is not the Eastern District of Mississippi and the Western District of Mississippi.

This is huge. This is a huge burden to travel to and from across for six-hour -- 12-hour round trip for some of these folks -- for all of these folks, I would submit.

And secondly, Judge, it's the -- the age of the people that we're talking about. I provided the Court with an affidavit of -- of Mr. Delgado, which he lists the family and support of -- of -- that he desires his siblings. They're all

in their late 60s, early 70s, Judge, and so that's quite a different dynamic of being able to ask them to be here for -- for that support.

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This -- at this distance. And so while that argument by counsel may be perfectly appropriate in 80, 90 percent of the districts across the country, it -- this is a unique situation here in this district.

With respect to Rule 18 and his -- his indication that it removed the right of a defendant to do that, he's entirely correct, but what the court did not do in fashioning that rule is remove this Court's discretion to consider those factors.

And, indeed, the language, as I put forth in my motion, it's very, very notable that the government must prosecute in the district, but within the district, the Court must set a trial taking into consideration the convenience of the defendant, which I submit includes all of his witnesses' availability, his support, everything else. It's not just him personally -- any victim, the witnesses -- well, there it says -- and the prompt administration of justice, which has been interpreted primarily to mean to a speedy trial issue.

THE COURT: Well, in the prompt administration of justice, one of the things that I had thought about before walking out here, after reading the briefing, was that the indictments in this case came out of a Houston grand jury. I don't know if that's of any moment to you or not, but the

citizens who returned the indictments in this case are in this division.

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I don't know if, again, that's of any moment to you, but that was something that I thought about when I thought about the administration of justice portion of this.

MR. McCRUM: And they certainly have the right to do that, as Rule 18 provides, is that they can — they can prosecute a case wherever in the district that the — the locus of the crime exists. But nevertheless, from the public policy standpoint, that's quite a different story of where the trial should occur, and — and I set out in the best way I could in the pages of my motion the really strong language from the Supreme Court and other courts of the public policy concerns behind the — the issue of venue. Not only districts, but divisions.

And -- and -- and Rule 18 speaks to the focus on the witnesses, defendant, and victim; does not speak to the government's concern of pretrial publicity. Indeed, that argument now suggests that every high-profile case in this district must be brought in Houston, and that's -- that cannot be the case, Judge, and that's exactly what they're arguing.

THE COURT: My final question for you, because you requested a hearing on this motion -- and without question, I know the importance of this motion to your client. I've given you the opportunity to present anything that you would like,

other than your briefing. So that moment is now. 1 Is there anything else, other than your final -- your 13:54:50 2 fine oral argument and presentation and your briefing that you 3 would like to present to me other than what you've done? 4 MR. McCRUM: The only other thing that I would like to 13:55:02 5 add, in addition -- I think I've already offered, if the Court 6 7 deem it necessary, the opportunity for an in camera more specific presentation. But the Court is not asking that, so I'm 8 fine with that. 9 THE COURT: Well, no, I want you to be fully 13:55:1710 comfortable in the record before me before I make my decision. 11 MR. McCRUM: Well, I think the only way --13:55:2312 13:55:2613 THE COURT: If you --13:55:2614 MR. McCRUM: -- that I'm thinking I should push that 15 opportunity, if the Court is -- because there's some question by 16 the government that I may not really call these people, and they 17 may not be relevant. 13:55:3618 THE COURT: I'm --13:55:3719 MR. McCRUM: I just --13:55:3720 THE COURT: I'm not accepting that as an argument. 13:55:4021 MR. McCRUM: Okay. THE COURT: I assume that as part of -- and that's why 13:55:4122 I asked you now because I don't like putting defendants in that 23

spot of tipping their hand about their defense, and we had that

discussion, and you've told me, as an officer of this court,

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that it is your current trial strategy to present these 1 2 witnesses. So I take that at face value. Having said that, the witnesses that you are referring 13:56:07 3 to have been outlined in categories in your amended motion. 4 That's what I have before me. 5 MR. McCRUM: Yes, sir. 13:56:19 6 THE COURT: So with that being the understanding, is 13:56:19 7 there anything else --8 MR. McCRUM: Okay. 13:56:22 9 THE COURT: -- that you want me to take under 13:56:2210 11 advisement prior to making a decision? MR. McCRUM: The only thing that has not been 13:56:2912 13 addressed today is -- is the government's -- speaks with respect 14 to admissibility. The fact that a defense -- that the judge did 15 something legal, and so that's -- that's, by law, a defense to 16 this bribery charge, and they cite some cases, and they say, 17 well, all of these witnesses, then, won't be admissible because it does -- it's of no matter --18 THE COURT: Again, that's of no moment to me because I 13:56:5519 assume -- I'm taking, for purposes right now, that you intend 20 to --21 13:57:0222 MR. McCRUM: Thank you, sir. 13:57:0323 THE COURT: -- call those witnesses. Whether or not 24 those witnesses are ultimately struck, that will be at time of

trial, be it here or McAllen. And so I'm -- I take you at your

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word --1 MR. McCRUM: Thank you, sir. 13:57:13 2 THE COURT: -- that you will call them, and then I'll 13:57:14 3 deal with the secondary issue as to whether or not they'll be 4 able to testify. That's a separate issue. 5 MR. McCRUM: Yes, sir. 13:57:21 6 THE COURT: Okay. With that being understood, where 13:57:21 7 8 are we? MR. McCRUM: The only final point, Judge, is that with 13:57:25 9 respect to the inconvenience to the defendant and not having 10 11 witnesses available to -- to present a story, I would ask the Court to take a look at that jury instruction for the -- for the 12 13 primary crime charged, and it talks about the judge having acted 14 with corrupt influence, that he had a state of mind that was --15 if a money exchange was -- was had, that --13:57:5716 THE COURT: I apologize, Counselor. You lost me 17 and -- in your argument --13:58:0118 MR. McCRUM: I'm sorry. 13:58:0119 THE COURT: -- and so --13:58:0220 MR. McCRUM: Let me try again, Judge. 13:58:0321 THE COURT: You said somebody being unavailable. 22 thought we had made a -- kind of reached an agreement that that wasn't on the table anymore. 23 MR. McCRUM: Well, Judge, from my -- I get back to --13:58:1124 25 and maybe I'm stuck on this.

THE COURT: That's a separate issue about what I've 13:58:17 called "demeanor" as opposed to being unavailable. 2 MR. McCRUM: Yes, sir. Yes, sir. And to me, the 13:58:22 3 demeanor and, all of a sudden, a witness's recollection is 4 greatly affected by whether or not it inconveniences that 5 defendant [sic] to be at trial. 6 THE COURT: I -- I heard your argument on that --13:58:34 7 MR. McCRUM: Okay, Judge. That's all I have to say, 13:58:37 8 then. 9 THE COURT: Okay. All right. 13:58:3910 MR. McCRUM: Yes, sir. Thank you. 13:58:3911 THE COURT: And, Counselor, one final opportunity. 13:58:4012 13 Anything else you wanted to present? 13:58:4714 Counsel, anything --13:58:4715 MR. McCRUM: Oh, I'm sorry. I thought you were 16 talking --13:58:4917 THE COURT: No. MR. McCRUM: No, sir. Thank you. That's all. 13:58:4918 THE COURT: Okay. All right. We're clear. 13:58:5019 13:59:2720 Counselor, do you have anything else? 13:59:3021 MR. NOTHSTEIN: Your Honor, if there's anything 22 specific you'd like me to address, I'd be happy to do that. 23 one point I wanted to make, because you mentioned, as you were 24 walking out here, you were thinking about sort of the prompt 25 administration of justice, one of the important factors the case laws talked -- case law talks about.

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One thing that we mention in our papers I just wanted to re-emphasize or bring the Court's attention back to is regarding the -- the court docket, prompt administration of justice, which are relevant factors under the case law. McAllen is one of the busiest courthouses in the country, which I'm sure this Court is well aware.

I know, from personal experience being down there, they're bringing in, I think, approximately around 150 people a day. There are three judges. And while I know that the present motion would contemplate Your Honor trying the case in McAllen, there, also, is limited space.

If this -- Your Honor, you try this court -- this case down there, one of their courtrooms for two weeks, that's two weeks that one of those judges is displaced, and that would be, I think, a significant burden on the McAllen courthouse. I think that is -- is an appropriate consideration as well, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Thank you.

Before coming out here, I actually contemplated taking this matter under advisement, and -- so I read the briefing carefully so I would have an understanding as to where we would go with the argument and where we would go with informing the Court as to what needed to be properly considered.

Counsel, at his last opportunity, raised something

that I had already thought about regarding the availability of the facilities in McAllen for a two-week trial, and I, as counsel correctly pointed out, know how busy those dockets are down there and what that would entail. So I was aware of that.

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On the other side of this is the defendant's ability to offer up a proper defense in whatever form he decides that may come. It may come in standing silent at the conclusion of the defendant's case, and if that's -- I mean, I'm sorry, the prosecution's case, and if so, I'm -- there's no ill will to counsel and his representation about calling these witnesses because trials are a fluid thing, and based upon what you see, you may decide that there's no need to offer a defense to what has been offered by way of the prosecution. That's a seat-of-the-pants decision that trial lawyers and their clients make all the time, and I understand that.

The representation to me here as of this moment, based upon what you have seen from the prosecution's hand and argument and indictment and discussions that y'all have had amongst yourselves, is that you do intend to offer up a defense with a category of folks that would, in fact, be required to travel from McAllen to the Houston division.

As close a call as this is, I am unmoved by it, and I believe that, based upon the cases that I've seen from the Fifth Circuit that have not compelled an interdivisional transfer when it comes to convenience of the defendant, that

this is a proper venue for the case. 1 By way of accommodations, the Court has now moved this 14:03:36 case to a time more convenient to the defendant to allow for 3 additional pretrial discovery, and the Court will continue to 4 make itself as accommodating as possible to the defendant and 5 the prosecution in this case. But based upon the case law that 6 7 I have before me, the briefing of the parties that I have before me, and the fine, fine oral arguments of both counsel, the Court 8 9 hereby denies the motion to transfer the venue. Counsel, anything else? 14:04:1510 MR. NOTHSTEIN: Not from the government, Your Honor. 14:04:1611 THE COURT: Counsel, anything else? 14:04:1712 14:04:1813 MR. McCRUM: No, sir. 14:04:1914 THE COURT: Very well. You're excused. Have a good 15 weekend. 14:04:2116 MR. NOTHSTEIN: Thank you, Your Honor. 14:04:2217 MR. JONES: Thank you, Your Honor. 14:04:2318 (Proceedings concluded at 2:04 p.m.) 19 -000-2.0 I certify that the foregoing is a correct transcript 21 from the record of proceedings in the above matter. 22 23 Date: January 18, 2019 /s/ Heather Alcaraz 2.4 Signature of Court Reporter 25